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BOROUGH OF



GILLINGHAM
KENT.

REPORT

ON THE

Health of the Borough

OF

Gillingham, Kent,

For the

Year ending 31st December, 1926,

BY

W. A. MUIR, M.D., D.P.H.

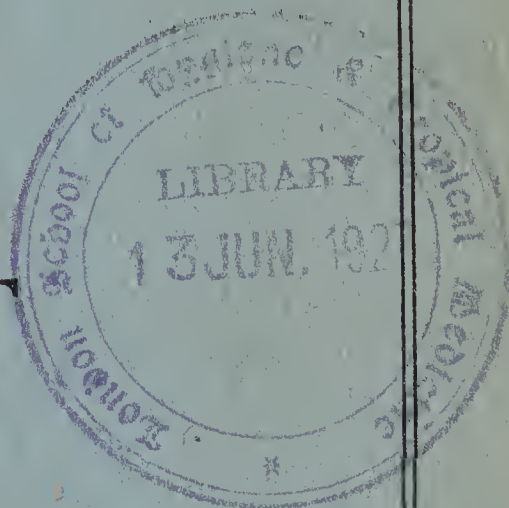
Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

School Medical Officer.

PRINTED BY A. C. BURGESS,
17, CANTERBURY STREET, GILLINGHAM, KENT.

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Health Committee, 1925-1926.

Composed of all the Members of the Council,

Chairman : ALDERMAN A. M. DAVENPORT.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1925-1926.

Composed of all the Members of the Council, and the following
co-opted Members:—

MR. S. HORE, J.P.	MRS. E. GRANT,
MR. H. GIBBS.	MRS. A. KIPPING.
MR. W. H. THORNTON, J.P.	MRS. HURWITZ.
MR. W. E. MOORHOUSE.	MRS. W. SMETHURST.
MRS. M. FISHLEY.	MISS E. DAVIES.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR F. A. CHAPPELL.

Closing Orders Sub-Committee, 1925-1926.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.	COUNCILLOR A. C. EDMONDS, J.P.
ALDERMAN J. J. KNIGHT.	„ R. D. EDDEN.
„ A. M. DAVENPORT.	„ T. W. NYE.
„ H. J. HEPWORTH.	„ S. L. REDFORD.
COUNCILLOR G. C. SWAIN, J.P.	

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer,
Child Welfare Centre :*

W. A. MUIR, M.D. (Glas.), Ch. B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

DAVID L. BALL, Cert. Royal San. Institute.
Bronze Medallist and Prizeman, City and Guilds, London

Sanitary Inspectors :

JAMES ARNOLD.

* G. H. RIDGWAY, C.R.S.I.

Veterinary Surgeon (part-time) :

ELMER EBBETTS, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors :

MRS. A. LEACH (C.M.B. Cert., Health Visitors' Cert.)

† MISS R. HOPKINS (C.M.B. Cert.)

Clerks :

J. F. CREIGHTON.

H. F. KING.

* Also Inspector under the Shops Act.

† General Trained Nurse.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILLINGHAM, KENT.

12th April, 1927.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Gillingham, Kent.*

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1926. Last year the Report was a comprehensive one embracing a survey of the preceding five years as requested by the Ministry. The present one is more abbreviated but the many activities of the Department have been continued as before.

The birth-rate, 16·4 per 1,000 of the population, is again the lowest on record, whilst the death-rate was 11·3 per 1,000 of the population as against 10·2 in the previous year. This is the highest death rate recorded since 1921. Corrected for age and sex distribution to render it comparable with the whole country the rate ("standardized" death rate) is 10·2. There was a marked rise in the tuberculosis death rate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of these was above normal. Attention is drawn to the persistent prevalence of smallpox in many parts of the country.

FOOD.

Methods of handling, storing and transporting have been under continual supervision, but the great stimulus to the production of clean food is a public demand for an uncontaminated article.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Centre was opened in 1920 and is now an established success as 50 per cent of the births attend on at least one occasion for advice. The number of attendances has more than

doubled since 1922. The home visits of the Health Visitors have risen to 4,362. All this work has undoubtedly assisted to reduce the number of deaths among infants and is responsible for the *early* treatment now obtained for those suffering from crippling defects, etc.

HOUSING.

203 Houses were completed—the largest number for many years. The shortage of houses, however, continues.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. MUIR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1926.

Total Area in Acres (excluding Foreshore and Tidal Water	...	...	...	...	4,988
Do, (including Foreshore and Tidal Water)	...				7,291
Population (Registrar General, June, 1926)	...				56,820
Density of Population per acre (1921 Census)	...				10·9
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921 Census)	...				10,859
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921 Census)					12,486
Birth Rate (Registrar General) per 1,000 of population					16·4
Death Rate (Registrar General) per 1,000 of population					11·3
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	...	...			53·3
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 of population	...				1·0
Total Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 of population					1·2
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 of population	...				1·2
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 of population	...				·4
Rateable Value (1925-1926)	...	...	...	...	£210,217
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (District Fund)					
1925-26	...	...	...	...	£790

In 1926-1927 the total Rates were 14s. 10d. in the £ (excluding Water Rate and charges).

Average weekly number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief during 1926-27	...	...	...	250
Amount paid in outdoor relief (1926-27) approx.	...			£3,840
Number of Gillingham persons admitted to Medway Hospital during 1926-27	...	...	...	179

VITAL STATISTICS.

Summary for 1926 :—

			Total.	M.	F		
Births	Legitimate	...	917	474	443	} Birth Rate	16.4
	Illegitimate	...	21	7	14		
Deaths	...	...	544	297	247	Death Rate	11.3
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of child birth ...							
					from sepsis	...	2
					other causes	...	2
Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births							
	Legitimate, 52.3.	Illegitimate, 95.2,					53.3
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)		...	...	...		5
	„ Whooping Cough (all ages)		...	...	...		1
	„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		...	...	...		7

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population at mid-June, 1926, as 56,820, a reduction of 260 compared with the previous year. It is improbable that this estimate is correct. The excess of births over deaths (the natural increase of population) was 394 and during the year 139 families with 221 children of school age (giving a minimum total number of 500 individuals) came into the Borough from Rosyth and Pembroke. Further there were probably additional persons under and over school age in the families and also additional households without children. No grounds are known to the Public Health Department for supposing that over 1,000 persons left the district during 1926.

BIRTHS.

Number registered was 1,053 compared with 1,059 in the preceding year. After correction for inward and outward transfers the figure becomes 938 (males 481, females 457) giving a **Birth Rate for the year of 16.4 per 1,000** of the population. This is the lowest on record.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS (LOCAL RECORDS).

Ward.			Births.	Birth Rate.
Brompton	...	...	95	11.7
Medway	...	...	143	17.7
East	...	...	190	19.6
North	...	...	230	19.5
South	...	...	191	18.5
West	...	...	84	13.4
Total	...	...	933 (R.G. 938)	

The Registrar General gives the illegitimate births as 21 or 2·2 per cent of the total, compared with 2·7 per cent in the previous year.

DEATHS.

The corrected number as supplied by the Registrar General is 544, representing a **Death Rate of 11·3 per 1,000** of the population as against 10·2 in the previous year. Of the deaths, 297 were amongst males and 247 amongst females.

The deaths occurring in public institutions are shown in the following table :—

	No. of Deaths.	
Medway Infirmary	87	} 145 = 26·6 per cent of Total.
St. Bart's Hospital, Rochester	39	
St. William's Isolation Hospital	9	
County Mental Hospital ...	10	

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of death amongst Civilians as provided by the Registrar General :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.							M.	F.
ALL CAUSES.							294	247
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...		2
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...		1
6.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
8.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	30	20
11.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	28	32
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	16	18
16.	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	42	39
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
18.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	20	8
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22.	Diarrhœa, etc (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	7	
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
26.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...		2
27.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	...		2
28.	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	11	6
29.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
30.	Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
31.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	69	55
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Special Causes (included above) :—								
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Deaths of Infants under one year :—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	32	16
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Population :—								
	For Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	56,820	
	For Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	47,820	

BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1926 and previous years.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Regis- tered in the District. Number.	Transferable Deaths.			Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Number.	Nett.			of Non- Residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not register- ed in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.		
			Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		Number.	Rate.
1915	...	45058	1080	1069	23.7	611	17	23	101	95.0	605	13.4
1916	...	45058	1213	1213	26.9	625	23	30	87	71.7	632	14.0
1917	...	45646	1052	1052	23.0	575	21	33	86	81.7	587	12.8
1918	...	43154	1037	1037	21.4	715	21	32	66	63.6	726	16.8
1919	...	47914	1135	1135	25.0	531	14	15	70	61.5	532	11.0
1920	...	45233	1483	1483	28.4	520	11	22	70	47.2	531	11.7
1921 Census	...	54038	—	1260	23.3	637	56	11	82	65.0	581	11.8
1922	...	a54750	1197	1109	20.2	467	47	118	70	61.0	538	11.0
"	...	b48630	1118	1072	19.4	405	46	126	52	48.5	485	10.1
1923	...	a55200	1014	942	16.7	414	40	145	49	52.0	519	10.8
"	...	b47620	1059	951	16.6	395	37	141	49	51.5	501	10.2
1924	...	a56230	1053	938	16.4	421	53	172	†50	53.3	†544	11.3
"	...	b48130										
1925	...	a57080										
"	...	b48680										
1926	...	a56820										
"	...	b47820										

a Registrar-General's Estimate for calculating Birth-rate.

b Registrar-General's Estimate for calculating Death-rate.

† Figure given by Registrar-General.

TABLE X.—**Birth-Rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality** during the year 1926.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1925. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years)	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	17·8	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·09	0·02	0·10	0·07	0·22	0·47	8·7	70	91·8	7·2	1·0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18·2	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·10	0·10	0·22	0·43	11·8	73	92·0	7·5	0·5	
158† Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000).	17·6	10·6	0·01	0·00	0·07	0·02	0·11	0·06	0·23	0·40	6·6	67	92·6	6·3	1·1	
London	17·1	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·20	0·02	0·05	0·12	0·17	0·48	11·8	64	90·6	9·4	0·0	
Gillingham	16·4	11·3	0·02	0·00	0·10	0·04	0·01	0·14	0·18	0·33	7·4	53	89·6	7·1	3·3	

† Hanwell U.D. having been added to Ealing M.B. on the 1st October, 1926, the figures relate to 158 towns for the first nine months and to 157 towns for the rest of the year.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Deaths numbered 60, equal to a death rate of 1.2 per 1,000 of the population. The rate has been exactly the same during three successive years.

Cancer was responsible for 11 per cent and tuberculosis also for 11 per cent of all the deaths.

INFLUENZA.

Deaths numbered 9 compared with 11 in the previous year. There were also 4 deaths from influenzal pneumonia.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 264 cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) were notified compared with 105 and 129 in the previous two years.

Patients suffering from scarlet fever were twice and those from diphtheria five times as numerous as in 1925. The incidence of these diseases in the two previous years, was, however, abnormally low.

Table showing the Distribution in Age Groups of the cases notified during 1926, the number of cases removed to Hospital, and the total number of deaths in the Borough from these diseases.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	At Ages—Years.									
	At all ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
Smallpox	94	1	10	72	6	5	—	—	84	7
Diphtheria	14	—	2	69	2	3	5	—	70	1
Erysipelas	103	1	16	—	10	7	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	1
Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
Polio-encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	35	2	6	11	5	9	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

GILLINGHAM BOROUGH.

Table showing the seasonal incidence of the different infectious diseases.

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Poliomyelitis.	Puerperal Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pneumonia.	Acute Polioencephalitis.
January ...	...	9	7	1		1		1			1	
February	...	5	9	2							1	
March ...	...	5	13	2							6	
April ...	...	9	3	1							7	
May ...	...	10	4	1						1	9	
June ...	...	2	7	2				1				
July ...	...	3	7	1			1	1		1	3	
August ...	...	2	6	1		1					1	
September	...	7	5			3					1	1
October ...	...	8	4	1			1	1		2	2	
November	...	28	6	4							1	
December	...	15	23	2			1			1	4	
Totals	...	103	94	14		5	3	4		5	35	1

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications numbered 103 as compared with 56 and 93 in 1925 and 1924 respectively. There were two deaths. The disease continued mild in type. Patients were treated at home except those seriously ill and those in whose homes isolation was impossible or where the premises were used for business purposes. 67 per cent required removal to hospital. Eleven houses had

two cases and five had three cases in each. Of these 16 houses five contained home treated patients and in only one was there a possibility that the second case resulted from the infectious patient being treated at home,

There was one return case in connection with a hospital-treated patient,

Table showing notifications, number of deaths, etc., from Scarlet Fever during 1916-1926.

Year.	Population.	Number Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Treated in Hospital.	Percentage removed to Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Mortality per 1,000.
1916 ...	45058	98	—	67	68	—	—
1917 ...	45646	115	3	89	77	—	.06
1918 ...	46008	178	1	124	69	—	.02
1919 ...	47914	149	1	121	81	—	.02
1920 ...	47914	129	—	86	66	—	—
1921 ...	54038	139	—	108	77	—	—
1922 ...	54750	151	1	118	78	—	.01
1923 ...	47620*	143	1	106	74	3	.02
1924 ...	48130*	93	—	61	65.5	1.9	—
1925 ...	48680*	56	—	30	53.5	1.1	—
1926 ...	47820*	103	2	70	67.8	2.1	.04

* Excluding Non-Civilians.

DIPHTHERIA.

94 notifications were received compared with 18 in the previous year. A sudden rise occurred in December when on investigation it was found that many of the cases were attending St. Mary's School. An examination of all the pupils revealed further cases, including one boy with severe nasal diphtheria. The

exclusion of the affected children and the closure of the school a few days later for the Christmas vacation terminated the outbreak.

Number of houses in which :—

1 case occurred...	...	...	82
2 cases ,, ...	...	...	7
3 ,, ,, ...	...	...	1
4 ,, ,, ...	...	...	3
5 ,, ,, ...	...	...	1

89.3 per cent of the patients were treated in hospital. There were seven deaths, giving a case mortality rate of 7.4 per cent. Two return cases occurred during the year.

Table showing notifications, cases isolated, number of deaths. etc., from Diphtheria during 1915-1926.

Year.	Population.	Number Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Treated in Hospital.	Percentage Removed to Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Mortality per 1,000.
1915 ...	45058	94	12	53	56	—	.2
1916 ...	45058	43	3	29	67	—	.06
1917 ...	45646	38	1	26	68	—	.02
1918 ...	46008	35	3	28	80	—	.06
1919 ...	47914	49	3	41	83	—	.06
1920 ...	47914	116	14	85	73	—	.2
1921 ...	54038	159	14	116	72	—	.2
1922 ...	54750	126	9	110	87	—	.16
1923 ...	47620*	88	6	80	90.9	1.8	.12
1924 ...	48130*	13	2	13	100	.27	.04
1925 ...	48680*	18	2	17	94.4	.36	.04
1926 ...	47820*	94	7	84	89.3	1.9	.14

* Excluding Non-Civilians.

During the year 469,500 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were supplied to medical practitioners. It can be obtained at the Public Health Department during office hours and at other times at the Fire Station in Green Street.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Four notifications compared with two and three for 1925 and 1924 respectively.

11-1-26.—Case 1.—Male, aged 45. Notified from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.

10-6-26.—Case 2.—Female, aged 4½. Notified from private address.

8-7-26.—Case 3.—Female, aged 18. Notified from private address.

4-10-26.—Case 4.—Female, aged 11. Notified from Medway Infirmary.

All made a good recovery. Cases (2), (3) and (4) were Paratyphoid B, infections.

SMALL-POX.

No case was notified during the year. The south of England continues to keep practically free of small-pox, a rather surprising fact in view of the rapidly increasing spread of the disease in the Counties of Durham and Yorkshire (West Riding), and the occurrence of many cases in Northumberland, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lancashire.

For the week-end, 15th January, 1927, 155 cases were notified in Sheffield.

The following table demonstrates how small-pox has become increasingly prevalent during the last few years :—

Year.	Small-pox Cases notified (England and Wales).			
1918	63
1919	311
1920	280
1921	336

Year.				Small-pox Cases notified (England and Wales).
1922	...	...	...	973
1923	...	...	...	2504
1924	...	...	...	3797
1925	...	...	...	5354
1926	...	...	...	10063 (Provisional).

The great majority of cases were mild in type, six only proving fatal during 1925. As I have stated in previous Reports there is no guarantee that the disease may not become more severe in character at any time. The Medical Officer of Health of the City of Sheffield writes (12th January, 1926) :—" Sheffield is again in the throes of an epidemic of small-pox in a form which is certainly reverting from the very mild type with which we have recently been familiar to a form quite indistinguishable from 'old fashioned small-pox' with a grave, and I fear, disfiguring eruptions and in many cases with severe constitutional disturbance."

VACCINATION.

To anyone of an open and reasonable mind the value of vaccination as a protection against small-pox is obvious, but it must be remembered that the Royal Commission on Vaccination declared that the immunity could not be assured beyond nine or ten years. The outbreaks of recent years continue to prove the value of vaccination.

The Medical Officer of Health of Rotherham in his Report for 1925, states :—" That 70 cases were admitted to Hospital, but that no vaccinated child under 15 years of age was attacked. The cases under 15 were all unvaccinated."

The Medical Officer of Health of Sheffield also writes of "the absolute precision with which the disease singles out the unvaccinated members of the community (January 1927)."

I am indebted to Mr. H. E. Stigant, Vaccination Officer, for the subjoined figures relating to Gillingham :—

No. of births during 1925	...	1051
Declarations of objection	...	337
Vaccinated	...	623
Removed to other districts	...	42
Not found	...	3

The percentage known to be successfully vaccinated was therefore 59, compared with 61, 68 and 64 per cent in the three preceding years.

ERYSIPELAS.

14 Cases were notified during the year. The face was the part affected in all but one, in which the leg was attacked. There were no deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

All cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia require to be notified.

35 Notifications were received as follows :—

Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	17
Lobar Pneumonia	...	3
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	15

28. The total deaths from all forms of Pneumonia numbered

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

		Cases Notified.	Cases not Notified,	Deaths,
Acute Poliomyelitis	} Infantile Paralysis	5	2	1
Acute Polio-Encephalitis		1	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever).		—	—	—

During the Summer and Autumn months different parts of the country were visited by epidemics of infantile paralysis ; in the south-east of England, parts of Essex and Boys' Public Schools at Broadstairs were particularly affected. Restrictions were also in force for a time at the Woolwich Military School on account of the occurrence of a few cases.

Gillingham fortunately escaped an epidemic but the number of cases, viz., 8 was above the average. Of these one occurred in January, two in August and five in September. Two proved fatal.

Case 1.—Notified 20-1-26. Female, aged 12 years. Paralysis lower limbs. Still unable to walk (January, 1927). Attending Hospital for massage, etc.

Case 2.—Notified 17-8-26. Aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Left arm affected. Now (January, 1927) reported normal.

Case 3.—Discovered 23-8-26. Onset 18-8-26. Female, aged 1 year 7 months. Paralysis left leg. Leg now in splint (January, 1927).

Case 4.—Notified 8-9-26. Female, aged 5 years. Paralysis of lower limbs, partial paralysis upper limbs. Has left the district.

Case 5.—Discovered 15-9-26. Onset about 1-9-26. Male, aged 5 months. Paralysis right upper arm. Arm now in splint (January, 1927). Attending Hospital.

Case 6.—Notified 20-9-26. Male, aged 12 years. Paralysis lower limbs, retention of urine. Sudden respiratory failure 36 hours after onset.

Case 7.—Notified 24-9-26. Female, aged 9 years. Paresis trunk muscles and lower limbs. Making good recovery.

Case 8.—Notified 20-9-26. Male, aged 25 years. Paralysis lower limbs followed by respiratory failure 48 hours after onset.

It was not found possible to trace contact between any of the cases. Our knowledge of the disease is limited but infection is commonly supposed to be conveyed by "carriers."

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following figures compiled in the School Medical Department do not give a complete record of the incidence of measles, etc., amongst the total population but are probably fairly accurate for all children attending Public Elementary Schools :—

No. of Notifications.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923
Measles	693	191	366	97
Whooping Cough	29	152	40	106
Chicken Pox	324	274	115	159
Mumps	641	44	No record.	No record

Deaths from	1926.	1925.	1924	1923.	1922.	1921
Measles	5	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	3	2	6	2	8

It will be noted that there were few cases of whooping cough but a large number of measles and of mumps.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Regulations provide for the notification by General Practitioners, School Medical Officers, and Superintendents of Institutions on admission and discharge of patients.

Notifications of tuberculosis of lungs numbered 75 (60) and of other forms 24 (20), a total of 99 compared with 80 in the previous year. In addition 40 C forms were received notifying the admission to Institutions of patients already notified:—

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS

Notified by Private Practitioners	...	...	47
Notified from Sanatoria and Hospitals	...	...	13
Notified by Tuberculosis Officer...	...	...	5
Notified by Ministry of Health ...	...	...	3
Notified by M.O.H.s of other districts (Transfers)	...	...	7
			<hr/>
			75
New cases not notified	...	...	<hr/>
			7

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

Notified by Private Practitioners	...	...	13
Notified by Hospitals and Sanatoria	...	...	10
Notified by Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			24
			<hr/>

The parts of the body affected in the surgical cases were :—

Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	7
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	7
Peritoneum ...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Forms ...	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 24 <hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1927.

The Register of Notifications is revised quarterly and a return forwarded to the County Medical Officer of the numbers on the Register at the beginning and the end of each quarter. At the end of the year there were 246 cases of known tuberculosis in the Borough :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Totals.
Number on Register at 1st January, 1926 ...	144	79	223
Number on Register at 31st December, 1926	153	93	246

The following Table, compiled from local records, gives details with regard to sex, age, etc., of notified new cases and deaths during 1925.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	2
10	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
15	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	—
20	2	8	2	2	—	—	—	—
25	9	5	1	1	5	6	—	1
35	9	10	—	1	—	—	—	1
45	11	4	1	1	21	11	—	—
55	5	1	—	1	5	2	—	—
65 and upwards	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
	41	34	9	15	33	21	1	4
	75		24		54		5	

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.

DEATHS. In 1926 according to the Registrar General, there was 60 deaths from tuberculosis, 50 from tuberculosis of the lungs and 10 from surgical tuberculosis.

Year.	Deaths.			Death Rates, per 1,000 of population.		
	All Forms.	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Forms.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1916 ...	73	63	10	1.5	1.3	.2
1917 ...	72	53	19	1.5	1.1	.4
1918 ...	61	54	7	1.25	1.1	.15
1919 ...	59	48	11	1.2	1.0	.2
1920 ...	54	40	14	1.12	.83	.29
1921 ...	61	50	11	1.12	.92	.2
1922 ...	75	66	9	1.5	1.3	.2
1923 ...	59	42	17	1.2	.8	.4
1924 ...	47	35	12	.9	.7	.2
1925 ...	36	31	5	.7	.6	.1
1926 ...	60	50	10	1.2	1.0	.2

It will be noted that compared with the year 1925 the tuberculosis death rate is almost double.

The period elapsing between notification and death is shown in the accompanying table :—

	Number.	Percentage.	Year 1952.	Year 1924.
Not notified ...	7	—	—	—
1-7 days ...	3	3	3·7	1·4
1-4 weeks ...	3	3	3·7	4·2
1-3 months ...	7	7	3·7	4·2
	—	—	—	—
		13 p c.	11 p.c.	9·8 p.c.
	—	—	—	—

It will be noted that the percentage of cases proving fatal within three months of notification rose to 13.

As emphasized in previous Reports the greater the delay in the notification and treatment of Tuberculosis the more serious the outlook for the patient and those living or working with him.

11·8 per cent of fatal cases were not notified compared with 18·4 per cent and 23·4 per cent in 1925 and 1924 respectively. Notification was therefore more thoroughly carried out during the year under survey.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Kent County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary in Nelson Road is open on Tuesdays (9.30 to 10.30) and on Fridays (2 to 3 and 4 to 5 p.m.).

Dr. Roper, Tuberculosis Officer, has kindly furnished me with the accompanying Report :—

1926.

Number of New Cases	...	...	...	137
Total number of attendances (Old and New)	...	...	...	999
Number sent to Institutions	...	...	...	36
Number receiving Tuberculin	...	...	...	0

DIAGNOSIS—NEW CASES (excluding children of school age).

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	41
Surgical Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	2
Other diseases	...	...	...	3
Apparently healthy	...	...	...	34
Under observation	...	...	...	2

DIAGNOSIS—NEW CASES (children of school age only).

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3
Surgical Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	2
Other diseases	...	...	...	3
Apparently healthy	...	...	...	33
Under observation	...	...	...	1

INSTITUTIONS to which patients were sent during 1926.

County Sanatorium, Lenham	...	...	19
Keycol Hill Sanatorium, Sittingbourne	...	...	8
Grosvenor Sanatorium, Kennington	...	...	4
Croydon Borough Sanatorium, Cheam	...	...	1
Cranbrook Convalescent Home	...	...	1
Sevenoaks Hip Hospital	...	...	1
City of London Hospital	...	...	1
Sevenoaks Isolation Hospital	...	...	1

The Kent County Council are also responsible for the home visiting of tuberculous patients. Copies of all notifications are forwarded weekly to the County Medical Officer of Health, who in turn passes them on to Dr. Roper.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1925.

These provide for the compulsory discontinuance of a person suffering from infectious tuberculosis of the lungs, from employment involving the handling or treatment of milk. They are, enforceable by the Local Council. No action was found necessary during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SEC. 62.

No patient suffering from tuberculous of the lungs were compulsorily removed to Hospital.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The Kent County Council Clinic is held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.

Men	...	Tuesday and Thursday, 5.30 to 7 p.m,
Women	...	Thursday, 3 to 5 p.m.
		Friday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dr. Cotman, Medical Officer of the Clinic, has kindly supplied the following figures :—

The total number of fresh cases dealt with from the three towns was :—

	1926.	1925.
Chatham	96	71
Gillingham	67	30
Rochester	61	50

GILLINGHAM CASES.

Year.	Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.	Syphilis.	Total.
1923	27	—	14	41
1924	33	2	16	51
1925	30	3	22	55
1926	40	Nil	25	65

Total cases received during 1926 ... 67
(49 males and 18 females).

Diagnosis.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	Males.		Females	
Gonorrhœa	20	32	10	8
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	3	Nil	—	Nil
Syphilis	17	15	5	10
Non-Venereal	1	2	1	Nil
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926
Discharged cured	15	28	3	5
Ceased to attend before cure was complete	1	3	2	1
Under treatment or observation 31st December, 1925	25	18	11	12

The total attendances were 1,729 compared with 1,310 in the previous year.

METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

In cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, mattresses, pillows, etc., are steam disinfected and the rooms fumigated with formalin vapour. After scarlet fever and diphtheria, rooms are not fumigated except when the tenant asks for this to be done. Only three requests were received during the year. A charge of 5s. is made.

Articles disinfected in steam disinfecter or formalin chamber:—

Mattresses	...	247	Clothing	...	323
Pillows	...	365	Rugs	...	70
Bolsters	...	201	Books	...	45
Cushions	...	60	Sundries	...	61
Carpets	...	4			

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For accident and emergency cases a 20 H.P. Austin Ambulance is provided by the Local Authority.

(b) For infectious cases the Local Authority has a half-ton Ford Motor Ambulance.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Since January 1st, 1926, patients suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria or enteric fever and requiring hospital treatment have been removed to St. William's Hospital, Rochester.

Cases of scarlet fever are treated at home unless efficient isolation is impossible or the patient seriously ill. 33 per cent were home-treated cases.

CASES ADMITTED TO ST. WILLIAM'S HOSPITAL DURING 1926.

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
No. admitted	...	70	84	2
Deaths	...	1	8	—
Discharged	...	67	76	2
In Hospital, 31st Dec., 1926	...	12	11	—
Average No. of days in Hospital	...	35	23	—

AGREEMENT WITH JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD OF ST. WILLIAM'S HOSPITAL.

(a) Gillingham Corporation to pay £3 15s. 0d. per week per patient plus £700 per annum.

(b) The Corporation to pay to the Board the cost of carrying out the following work to meet the present needs of providing for Gillingham patients :—The extension of the Observation Wards Block by adding four cubicles, the putting of the Overflow Block in proper order and condition for cases of Enteric Fever, and the improvement of the laundry, at an estimated cost of Two thousand pounds.

During the year, after tenders were received, the Joint Hospital Board notified the Council that the total cost would not be £2,000 as estimated but something over £3,000. As the Gillingham Council thought the figure excessive and as no agreement could be come to the question was referred to arbitration by the Ministry. In January, 1927, the Minister of Health decided that " £1,000 of the estimated expenditure in excess of £2,000 be borne by the Gillingham Council."

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

1. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General Nursing*.—The Gillingham Local Nursing Association has three nurses working in the town. The Association is financed by Voluntary Subscribers and by contributions from patients and Local Societies.

(b) *Infectious Disease Nursing*.—All cases of measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhœa and ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the Health Visitors.

Commencing 1st December, 1926, an agreement (for three months) was made with the Local Nursing Association for the provision of nursing assistance for "necessitous" mothers suffering from puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia.

2. MIDWIVES.

The number of resident registered midwives is 17, all of whom are certified. Others resident in Chatham also practise in Gillingham. Three of the seventeen are attached to the Royal Naval Maternity Home. They are all under the supervision of the Kent County Council

The Council does not employ or subsidise any midwives.

3. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre*, United Methodist Chapel, Arden Street, Gillingham. Premises used consist of three rooms: waiting, weighing, consulting, etc. The Council pays a small sum annually to cover cost of gas, light, etc.

Days of attendance are Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 2 p.m.

(b) *School Clinics*, Gardiner Street, Gillingham, provided by the Local Authority.

Minor Ailments.—Daily (Fridays excepted), at 9 a.m.
Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m.

Dental.—Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Friday at 9.30 a.m.

(c) Arrangements have been made with the Trustees of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, for the operative treatment of adenoids and tonsils, for refraction examinations, and for the X-ray treatment of ringworm.

(d) *Tuberculosis Dispensary* at Nelson Road, Gillingham. Open Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., and Friday, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Provided by Kent County Council,

(e) *Venereal Diseases Clinic* at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.—Administered by Kent County Council.

4. HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

(a) General Hospital (St. Bartholomew's Rochester) with 126 beds,

(b) Poor Law Infirmary, Chatham, with 400 beds. This includes eight maternity beds.

(c) Royal Naval and Marine Maternity Nursing Home, Barnsole Road, Gillingham, opened in 1922, has 24 beds. The Local Authority does not make any grant towards the expenses of the Home,

(d) St. William's Infectious Hospital, Rochester.—By arrangement, Gillingham cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever are admitted.

(e) Small Pox Hospital, Wigmore, Gillingham, 16 beds—provided by Gillingham Corporation.

(f) Tuberculosis cases are sent by the County Council to various institutions within and without the County.

There are 36 beds for tuberculosis patients in the Medway Infirmary.

(g) Children's beds are available at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester and the Medway Institution.

5. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

(a) Medway Institution.

(b) Diocesan Home, Chatham.

(c) Salvation Army Rescue Home, Chatham.

LABORATORY WORK.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

All specimens are examined free of charge in the Kent County Council Laboratory at Maidstone.

The following examinations were made during the year :—

Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ.	Number.	Percentage positive.
From School Clinic ...	165	9·0
From Private Practitioners ...	156	32·0

Sputa for Tubercle Bacillus.		
From Tuberculosis Officer ...	69	26.0
From Private Practitioners ...	94	27.6
Blood for Widal's Test ...	8	12.5
Hair for Ringworm Parasite...	16	68.75

Outfits for taking and forwarding specimens are supplied direct to practitioners by Dr, Greenwood, County M.O.H., Sessions House, Maidstone, and are obtainable at the local Public Health Department any week-day between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays 9 to 1).

The following anti-sera can be obtained at the Health Department in Gardiner Street:—

Diphtheria antitoxin.

Tetanus antitoxin (Prophylactic).

Antistreptococcus Serum.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is also available at the Fire Station when the office is closed.

469,500 units were supplied to practitioners during the year.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD.

MILK.—Thirteen samples of Grade A (Tuberculin-tested) milk were forwarded to the County Laboratoay, Maidstone, to be examined for the number of organisms per cubic centimetre, etc. Four samples of raw milk were tested for tubercle bacillus. See Page 44.

APPLES.—During January samples of American apples were taken from three shops and from one wholesale dealer to be examined for arsenic. Four samples were negative but the others were found to contain amounts varying between 1/140th and 1/200th of a grain per pound of apples.

Although the quantity was so small the public were advised to carefully remove all skin from American apples before eating them. The contamination was caused by the use of sprays containing arsenic.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

Year.	Births Registered by Local Registrar.	Births Notified.	No. of Births corrected for inward and outward transfers.
1922	1197	1125 (94 p.c.)	1109
1923	1118	1087 (97 p.c.)	1072
1924	1014	983 (97 p.c.)	942
1925	1059	1020 (96 p.c.)	951
1926	1053	1015 (96 p.c.)	938

The births registered by the Registrar General as actually belonging to the Borough (corrected for inward and outward transfers) were 938. Children born in the Military Families Hospital, Chatham, or in the Naval and Marine Maternity Home (both in the Borough of Gillingham), whose parents ordinarily reside outside Gillingham are not included in this figure.

Of the 1015 births notified :—

	1926.	1925.
Midwives notified ...	82·7 p.c.	78·3 p.c.
Medical Practitioners notified...	17·2 p.c.	21 p.c.
Parents notified ...	·1 p.c.	·5 p.c.

The notifications referred to the following births :—

Single living births...	...	990
Twin „ „ ...	...	6
Still-births „ ...	...	19
	Total	1015

	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Births notified from Institutions ...	34 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	24 p.c.

HOME VISITING.—Two Health Visitors give their whole time to home-visiting except when in attendance at the Child Welfare Centre. The majority of mothers appreciate that the nurses are out to help them and visits, previously resented, are now welcomed

and in some cases asked for. During the last two years a special effort has been made to follow up children aged one to five years, with the result that the visits paid at this age period have risen from 523 to 1,365 per annum. This supervision is most valuable and will, in the long run, reduce the percentage of defects found amongst children entering school.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

	1926.	1925.	1924.
First Visits to Living Infants ...	849	893	877
Visits <i>re</i> Still-births ...	10	18	16
Revisits under one year ...	2400	2424	2328
Visits 1-5 years ...	1365	929	523
Visits <i>re</i> Milk Order ...	40	39	25
Visits to expectant mothers ...	68	31	41
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum	64	3	—
„ Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	1
„ Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	2
„ Diarrhœa ...	49	24	3
Total ...	4848	4362	3815

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The Centre is open three afternoons each week—Mondays, Wednesdays (since 1st November) and Thursdays.

Commencing on 1st November a third session was held weekly as the result of a Report given to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to the effect that the Centre was over-crowded, the attendances sometimes being as high as 95 in an afternoon.

SUMMARY OF WORK AT THE CENTRE,

Infants on Register for first time ...	470
Total Infants on Register 31st December, 1926	1829
Total Attendances of Children ...	7263
Average attendance per session throughout the year ...	66
Percentage of Total Births attending ...	50 p.c.
Infants referred to Hospital or Private Practitioners ...	83
No. of expectant mothers attending ...	45

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

There were 45 consultations with expectant mothers. Where necessary they were referred for treatment either to the Naval Maternity Home or the midwife, if engaged, was advised to send the mother for medical treatment.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

Dried milk is the only food sold at the centre : no medicines are on sale. Of dried milks the brands stocked are Cow and Gate and Ambrosia.

Since 1st April, 1926, milk has been *sold* only to those whose income was below the following scale, after deduction of rent and rates. Slightly above cost price was charged.

No. of persons in family.				Weekly Income,		
				£	s	d
1	..	...	...	1	10	0
2	...	...	...	2	0	0
3	...	...	...	2	5	0
4	...	...	...	2	10	0
5	...	...	...	2	15	0
6	...	...	...	3	0	0

The Committee considered that any person whose weekly income was above this scale could afford to pay the ordinary retail price at the chemists.

FREE SUPPLY OF MILK.—This was granted as in previous years to necessitous persons—to expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy, to nursing mothers, and to infants up to 12 months or to two years in exceptional circumstances.

2,983 packets of dried milk were given away to 150 households at a nett cost to the Corporation of £132 2s. 7d.

The domestic circumstances of the households were as given :—

Husband unemployed	37	(24 p.c.)
Husband in work (large family or low wage or both)	109	(72 p.c.)
Husband sick	2	
Husband disabled (War)... ..	2	

METHODS OF INFANT FEEDING.

(Under nine months).

During the last three years the Health Visitors have kept careful records of the methods of infant feeding in vogue. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of bottle-fed children has fallen during these years. The increase in breast feeding is undoubtedly due to the persistent teaching of the Health Visitors.

1. HOME VISITS (First Visits).

	Percentage Breast Fed.	Percentage on Breast + Bottle.	Percentage on Bottle only
1926 ...	83·8	9	7·2
1925 ...	86·6	4·7	8·9
1924 ...	83·4	5·2	11·5

2. AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRE (First Visit). Average age $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

	Percentage Breast Fed.	Percentage on Breast + Bottle.	Percentage on Bottle only
1926 ...	66	8·7	25·2
1925 ...	57	11·2	31·7
1924 ...	57	8·4	34·5

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year of age was 50 compared with 49 in the previous year; 50 per cent took place during the first four weeks of life and 33 per cent during the first seven days chiefly as the result of premature birth, congenital malformation and debility.

The infantile mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) was 53, as against 51 in 1925.

INFANT MORTALITY.

53 per 1,000 Births.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes :	Certified	...	...	17	2	1	2	22	12	7	3	2	46
	Uncertified	...	...	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	5
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Premature Birth	...	...	...	9	—	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	11
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
Other causes	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	6
				21	2	1	2	26	13	7	3	2	51*

* Figure given by Registrar General 50.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

2·2 per cent of the total births were illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate for illegitimate children was 95·2 per 1,000 registered, and for legitimate children 52·3.

The following Table shows the death-rate amongst illegitimate and legitimate infants for the past four years :—

Year.	Illegitimate Infants.			Legitimate Infants.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Illegitimate Births.	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1000 Legitimate Births.
1923	24	2	83.2	1,048	48	43.4
1924	23	5	217	919	45	47.8
1925	26	3	115.3	925	46	49.7
1926	21	2	95.2	917	48	52.3

STILLBIRTHS.

Of the 1,015 births notified, 19 or 1·8 per cent were stillborn compared with 2·1 per cent in the previous year.

Seven cases were investigated and found to be associated with the following conditions :—

Accident to mother...	...	...	1
Placenta Praevia ...	...	...	1
Premature Breech ...	...	...	1
Macerated Foetus ...	...	...	1
Pernicious Vomiting	...	...	1
Prolapse of Cord ...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	1

MIDWIVES.

Midwives are under the supervision of the County Council. The number who notified their intention to practice in the Borough was 17, of whom four are on the staff of the Royal Naval Maternity Home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Two mothers died from puerperal sepsis (child-bed fever) and two from "other accidents of pregnancy." This gives a maternal mortality rate of 4·2 per 1,000 live births registered (corrected figure), a figure corresponding closely to that for England and Wales during the last 20 years.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Three cases were notified of which two proved fatal. No cases of puerperal pyrexia were received.

PUBLIC HEALTH (NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA), REGULATIONS, 1926.

These came into operation on 1st October, 1926, and prescribe new forms for the notification of cases of Puerperal Fever and also require the notification of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. An obligation is thus placed on all medical practitioners to notify all cases of pyrexia during the puerperium.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as "any febrile conditions occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4 degrees Fahr. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period."

The primary object of notification is to enable steps to be taken to try to reduce the mortality and morbidity rates amongst mothers at child-birth. Circular 722 accompanying these regulations encourages Local Authorities "to make provision for the special treatment of women suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia, for consultation with an obstetric specialist, for skilled nursing or for institutional treatment."

Up to the present the following special facilities are available :—

(1) The County Council examines intra-uterine swabs and provides outfits for taking same. The County Bacteriologist visits to take blood cultures when requested.

(2) The Gillingham Council has an agreement with the local Nursing Association whereby nursing assistance is provided for

necessitous cases at a charge of 1s. 4d. per visit. This arrangement came into force on 1st December, 1926. No applications for assistance were received by the end of the year.

Neither institutional treatment nor consultation with an obstetric specialist is provided by the Council.

MATERNITY HOME.

The Naval Maternity Home admits civilians ; if sent through the Public Health Department the charge is £2 12s, 6d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week.

The number recommended during the year was 26 compared with 11 in the previous year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases were notified as against three in 1925 :—

	Cases			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	2	3	5	—	—	—

“ Ophthalmia Neonatorum ” is defined as a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant within 21 days from the date of its birth.

PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1926.

These came into force on 1st October, 1926, and revoke the 1914 Regulations. Under the 1926 Regulations the duty of notifying is placed *solely* upon the medical practitioner, and the M.O.H. of the Local Authority must forward a copy of every notification to the County M.O.H. within 24 hours after its receipt.

Midwives are required under the rules of the Central Midwives Board to summon medical assistance in all cases of inflammation of or discharge from the eyes of a child, and must send notice to the County Council that such assistance has been sought. The County M.O.H. in turn forwards a copy of this notice to the local M.O.H.. Five such notices were received during October-December, 1926.

All cases are visited by a Health Visitor who administers treatment if the medical practitioner so desires.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

Table of places in the Borough where is prepared and stored :—

	No. in District.	No. of Visits during 1926.	No. of defects found.	No. of defects remedied.
Bakehouses.* ...	10	76	3	3
Dairies and Milkshops	38	400	12	12
Cowsheds ...	8	53	5	5
Slaughter-Houses ...	10	3759	7	6
Fried Fish Shops ...	27	118	5	5
Other Food Preparing Places ...	44	179	11	11

* One Bakehouse underground.

MILK SUPPLY.

Three applications were received for registration as purveyors of milk, one being a transfer. All were granted.

There are 38 dairies and milkshops on the Register. During the past few years a number of small general shops have been removed from the Register, but many of these now retail "sterilised milk" in sealed bottles, the milk being delivered at the

retailers three times a week. Under these conditions registration is not required as Sec. 19 of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1915, states that "the expression 'dairy' does not include a shop from which milk is not supplied otherwise than in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop." This would appear to be an unfortunate definition as without registration it is difficult to discover where this milk is on sale and consequently the taking of samples and the supervision of methods of stocking are impeded.

After many enquiries the inspectors have discovered 23 shops at which "sterilised bottled milk" is sold.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

This was made under Sec. 1 of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1915 and came into force on 1st October, 1926. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, 1885, etc., are therefore now in abeyance. A short account of the principal requirements of the Order was printed and circulated amongst all cowkeepers and dairymen in the district.

The most important provisions relate to the health and inspection of cattle, and the handling, conveyance and distribution of milk.

If the Order is applied in a common sense manner the milk supply of the country should gradually increase in cleanliness—a much to be desired and highly necessary result. The following Sections are most valuable :—

Section 15.—Every person engaged in the milking of cows or the distribution or measuring of milk or otherwise having access to the milk or to the churns or other milk receptacles shall keep his clothing and person in a cleanly condition.

Section 23.—Every cowkeeper shall cause the following precautions to be taken in connection with the milking of cows :—

- (i.) The milking shall be carried out in a good and proper light whether in the daytime or in the hours of darkness.

- (ii.) Before milking is begun, all dirt in and around the flanks, udder and teats of each cow shall be removed, and the udder and teats shall be cleansed by being thoroughly rubbed with a damp cloth.
- (iii.) The hands of the milker shall be thoroughly washed and dried before milking and shall throughout the milking be kept clean, free from contamination and as far as practicable dry.
- (iv.) All milking stools shall be kept thoroughly clean.
- (v.) As soon as possible after milking, the milk of each cow shall be removed from the cowshed to a suitable milk room and shall be placed in a covered receptacle.
- (vi.) No dry bedding or other dusty matter shall be moved in the cowshed during the milking or within half an hour before the milking commences except so far as may be necessary for the removal of dung.

Difficulties have arisen under the Order in connection with the registration of cowkeepers, dairymen and their premises; a cowkeeper is defined as "any person who keeps one or more cows for the purpose of the supply of milk."

The opinion of the Minister of Health is that a man who keeps a cow or two for his domestic use but occasionally sells surplus milk is not carrying on the trade of a dairyman and does not require to register.

In practice, therefore, the man who has one cow cannot be described as a dairyman, but if he keeps two or three he must prove that he is keeping the minimum number necessary for the needs of his household. Otherwise he is a dairyman and must be registered.

As regards premises all places where milk is produced must be registered as dairies.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Three renewal licences were issued for the sale of Grade A (T.T. milk).

SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Thirteen examples of Grade A milk were examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone.

Some (especially those taken in September) were below standard but recent tests have proved very satisfactory, many samples being up to the standard of Certified Milk.

It is obviously of the greatest importance that farmers producing Grade A milk should carefully and continuously supervise the methods of production to ensure that the supply is invariably up to the required standard of cleanliness. Even an occasional falling off tends to reduce the number of consumers, as they naturally and rightly realise that they are paying extra for an article which in fact they are not receiving.

SAMPLES OF UNGRADED (ORDINARY) MILK.

Thirty samples were examined for sediment by means of Sutherland, Thomson and Co.'s Sediment Tester. In this apparatus milk poured into a polished aluminium cylinder is pumped through a pad of cotton wool, any sediment being left on the pad.

Results of Tests :—

Clean	...	...	9
Fairly clean	...	...	10
Dirty	...	...	8
Very dirty	...	...	3
			—
Total	...	...	30
			—

An advantage of the test is that the result on the cotton wool can be shown to the retailer who is able to see for himself the condition of his milk. Those selling milk classified as dirty or very dirty were advised as to the necessity of taking measures to ensure a cleaner supply.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

For this purpose 53 samples were taken by the County Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

One prosecution was instituted for selling new milk deficient in milk fat to at least 33 per cent, Defendant was fined £5 and £2 12s. 0d. costs.

TUBERCULOUS MILK AND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

Four samples of raw milk were examined for tubercle bacilli. 1 p.c. of the centrifuged deposit from each sample was inoculated into guinea pigs. All the animals remained healthy and when killed no evidence of tuberculous infection was found.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

One emaciated heifer was ordered to be slaughtered but died before this was carried out. Extensive tuberculous infection was found.

No compensation was paid during the year by the Local Authority under this Order.

BAKEHOUSES.

A total of 76 visits was paid to the 10 bakehouses in the Borough. One underground bakehouse was closed, the occupier having erected an up-to-date building in another part of the town. There is now only one under-ground bakehouse in the District.

MEAT.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 10 licensed. 3,759 visits were made by the inspectors, compared with 2,052 in the previous year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Under these regulations the Local Authority must receive notice of slaughtering three hours before it commences.

The number of notices received was 746.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector reports that "owing to the times of intending slaughtering specified on the notices ranging from

11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., it was considered necessary in the interests of public health to make 1,791 visits (47 per cent of total) after 5 p.m. and on Sundays.

The results obtained are a true indication that continual inspection and re-inspection are the only methods whereby one can guarantee that the meat sold in the Borough is free from disease and fit for the food of man. Your inspectors are worthy of consideration for the amount of extra work occasioned by the above Order."

An important section of the Regulations is to the effect that "the occupier of every shop shall take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of the meat therein by flies and shall cause the meat to be so placed as to prevent mud, filth or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown thereon."

The great majority of the butchers conform to this regulation by exhibiting meat inside the shop behind a glass front. Continuous inspection is, however, necessary as there is a tendency with some to leave a few of the glass shutters out.

Grocers exhibit bacon inside shops but it is unusual to find it covered with muslin or other similar material. This is most necessary as a protection from flies during the summer months.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 27 in the Borough. 118 visits were made to them during the year. The stoves used are provided with side screens and a hood connected with a flue.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following articles were surrendered after advice (except where marked with an asterisk) and destroyed as being unfit for the food of man, the approximate weight being 7 tons 11 cwt., compared with 4 tons 12 cwt. in 1925 :—

Carcases of Beef	(Tubercular)	...	...	11
Forequarters	"	...	...	19
Top pieces	(Heated)	...	...	5
One Calf	(Slink)	...	...	1
Carcases of Pigs	(Tubercular)	...	...	1
"	(Swine Fever)	...	...	9
Pigs Heads	(Tubercular)	...	...	4

Ox Heads	(Tubercular)	...	...	10
Ox Livers	"	...	...	2
Sheep Livers	(Flukes)	...	...	2
Pigs Livers and Plucks	(Tubercular)	...	...	11
Various joints of Meat	(Bone taint Heated, Bruised)	...	...	912 lbs.
Veal	(Heated)	...	...	25 "
Kidney Knob	"	...	...	26 "
Bacon and Ham	(Bone taint)	...	...	87 "
Haddock, Cod, Kippers	(Dull, Soft)	...	...	822 "
Shrimps, Prawns	(Stale)	...	...	14 gallons
Apples	(Over-ripe and Bruised)	...	...	8 barrels
Potatoes	(Blight)	...	...	1 ton
Greengages	(Over-ripe)	...	...	64 lbs.
Corned Beef and Tongue	(Blown)	...	..	17 tins
Pine Apple and Peaches	"	...	...	127 "
Tomatoes	"	...	...	16 "
Herrings and Tomatoes	"	...	...	15 "
Ox Tail Soup	"	...	...	4 "
Salmon	"	...	...	8 "
Condensed Milk	"	...	...	252 "
Cream	"	...	...	17 "
Eggs	(Spotted)	...	...	919
Sausages	(Stale)	...	...	19 lbs.
*Sheep	(Dropsical and Emaciated)			2

As the Meat Regulations came into force on 1st April, 1925, the year 1926 is the first complete year in which it has been compulsory for butchers to give three hours notice of slaughtering. It is significant that during this time more diseased meat (mainly tubercular) was discovered than in any previous year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Superintendent Paramour of the Kent County Constabulary kindly supplied the following details of samples taken :—

Article.	No. of Samples.	Article,	No. of Samples.
Butter ...	7	Brandy ...	3
Margarine ...	9	Lard ...	2
Whisky ...	6	Cocoa ...	1
Gin ...	2	Cornflour ...	1
Condensed Milk ...	1	Strawberry Jam ...	1
S.R. Flour ...	1	Cream ...	1
Coffee ...	1		—
Sugar ...	1	Total ...	90
Milk ...	53		—

One sample of milk was 33 per cent deficient in fat.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The information given in this part of the Report has been prepared by your Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Sewage is dealt with by a main drainage scheme : in the country districts (Wigmore, Hempstead, Grange) a few pail closets or privies are in existence but as a rule the sewage is carried to cesspools :—

Privies	...	...	...	...	42
Pail closets	...	...	...	...	50
Earth closets	...	...	...	...	11
Water closets connected to cesspools...	...	...	...	...	300
W.C.'s connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	11584

CESSPOOLS.

Cesspools, number	...	...	...	271
Constructed during 1926 (in Rural Area	...	...	...	10
Emptyings of cesspools	...	...	...	435

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Number in Borough and situation :—

				Men.	Ladies.
Garden Street, Old Brompton	...	...	...	1	1
Dock Road, Old Brompton	...	...	...	1	—
Gymnasium, Brompton Road	...	...	...	1	—
High Street, Gillingham	...	...	...	1	1
Gillingham Green	...	...	...	1	1
Pier Approach Road	...	...	...	1	1
Paget Street	...	...	...	1	—
Rock Avenue	...	...	...	1	—
Barnsole Road	...	...	...	1	—
Total	...	...	...	9	4
Visits made by Inspectors during 1926	...	...	...	1248	

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Council provides a modern mortuary, situated in the Surveyor's Yard.

The mortuary attendant also drives the infectious disease ambulance and is in charge of the steam disinfecter.

Bodies received during 1926	...	...	30
Post-mortem examinations	...	...	9

Of the 30, 4 were suicides, 6 sudden deaths due to heart failure, 16 to "other causes" and 4 were removed because of housing difficulties.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION, ACT 1919.

37 complaints were received and investigated. Advice was given to the occupiers as to the most efficient methods of ridding premises of rats.

Liquid poisons and rat varnish were supplied in certain cases.

PREMISES, Etc., VISITED DURING 1926.

	No. of Visits.
Milk Shops	231
Dairies	169
Cowsheds	53
Bakehouses	76
Slaughter Houses	3759
Factories	100
Workshops	125
Outworkers under Factory Acts.	176
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	24
<i>Re</i> Notified Infectious Diseases	227
Houses (filthy or verminous)	19
Refreshment Houses or premises where food is prepared	297
School lavatories	238
Visits under Shops' Act	851
Public Lavatories	1248
Contacts <i>re</i> Plague	Nil.
Contacts <i>re</i> Small-pox	6
Contacts <i>re</i> Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Nil.
Houses fumigated	81
Drains tested	226
Houses inspected	470

NUISANCES, Etc.

During the year 350 complaints were received and investigated.

DRAINAGE.

Drains repaired (being 44.6 per cent of drains tested) ...	101
Subsidiary drains cleared by Health Department ...	1426
Drains cleared by owner	114
Subsidiary drains or sewers cleared by Works Department	9
Inspection Chambers constructed by owners ...	5
Inspection Chambers repaired by owners ...	7
Inspection covers and frames fitted by Works Department	4
Vent shafts repaired by Works Department ...	11

DAMPNESS

Roofs repaired and made watertight	...	...	228
Eaves, guttering and down water pipes provided or repaired			161
External walls protected from dampness	...	...	77
Damp proof course inserted under walls	...	...	6
Ventilation provided under floors	...	...	27
Forecourts paved with cement concrete	...	...	14

GENERAL.

Accumulation of refuse in yard removed	...	...	24
Cellar walls cleansed and concrete laid to floor		...	21
Cooking ranges and coppers repaired	...	...	116
Dangerous cellar flaps repaired	...	...	8
Sashes, doors, frames, floors and stairs repaired		...	436
Back additions underpinned or repaired	...	...	97
Filthy houses cleansed by tenants	...	...	14
Removal of animals	...	...	24
Rooms repapered and ceilings distempered	...	...	563
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	46
Overcrowding	...	...	2

SINK AND BATHS.

Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	23
Sink waste pipes provided and fixed	...	...	39

WATER CLOSETS.

New L.C.C. Pans fitted	...	...	46
Water closets rebuilt	...	...	1
New Water closets built in 9" brickwork	...	...	2
Water closets connected to main sewer in place of cesspool			Nil.
Water closet fittings repaired (Water)	...	...	102
Water closets seats, doors, floors, brickwork repaired	..		112
Water closet pans cleansed by tenants	...	...	11
Ventilation provided to water closets	...	...	19

WATER SUPPLY.

Pipes repaired	...	...	39
Water tank cleansed and repaired	1

YARDS.

Drained and paved with cement concrete	106
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PRELIMINARY AND STATUTORY NOTICES.

During the year the following Notices were served:—

PRELIMINARY NOTICES for the abatement of various nuisances under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	514
FINAL NOTICES concerning various nuisances under section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	205
Preliminary Notices to provide a sufficient W.C. to each house under Section 36 Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	1
Preliminary Notices under Section 39 Sub-Section 3 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to provide additional water closet accommodation	...	...	2

Preliminary Notice under the Council's Bye-Laws with respect to Noisy Animals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Preliminary Notices respecting the provision of a separate sink to each house under Section 49 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	...	...	...	...	23
Statutory Notices respecting the removal of Manure or other offensive matter under Section 49, Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	40

PRELIMINARY NOTICES SERVED.

1921	...	...	...	373
1922	...	...	...	400
1923	...	...	...	592
1924	...	...	...	475
1925	...	...	...	523
1926	...	...	...	514

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED.

(Section 94, P.H.A., 1875).

1921	...	200	(53·6 per cent of Preliminary Notices).			
1922	...	159	(39·7	„	„	„
1923	...	267	(45·1	„	„	„
1924	...	162	(34·9	„	„	„
1925	...	167	(31·9	„	„	„
1926	...	205	(39·8	„	„	„

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The occupier of No. 36, Wood Street, Old Brompton, was summoned for failing to comply with Notice under Section 17, Sub-Section 4, of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Result:—Occupier given 21 days in which to leave the premises.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.--Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	100	2	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries))	125	3	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers premises))	102	39	...
Total)	327	44	...

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.				
Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were in- stituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. In- spector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts *				
Want of cleanliness)	12	12	...	...
Want of ventilation)	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..)	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors)	3	3	...	...
Other Nuisances)	26	26	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient)	1	1	...
	unsuitable or defective ... ..)	...	...	...
	not separate for sexes ... ..)	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101))				
Other offences)				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health, (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers, Order, 1921).				
Total)	44	44	1	...

* Including those specified in Sections, 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORKERS.

No. on Register 31st December, 1926	...	46
Visits made during 1926	...	176

HOUSING.

Houses built 1921-1926 .—

Year.		By Local Authority.	Privately.	Total.
1921	...	119	7	126
1922	...	53	19	72
1923	...	—	55	55
1924	...	—	119	119
1925	...	—	172	172
1926	...	—	203	203
				<hr/> 747 <hr/>

It was pointed out in last year's Report that about 200 new houses are required annually to accommodate increase of population and to allow for the demolition and replacement of dilapidated property. This number was reached during 1926 but the leeway of the war and post-war years remains to be overtaken.

OVER-CROWDING.

The housing shortage continues to be responsible for many families living in over-crowded conditions. The following figures give some indications of the degree of over-crowding :—

(a) Of 151 houses in which cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria were notified, **26 per cent** contained two or more families.

(b) Of 598 houses visited by the Health Visitors 46 per cent housed one family and 53 per cent two or more families.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

No applications for certificates were received,

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

	No.
On Register 31st December, 1926 ...	19
On Register 31st December, 1925 ...	17
Inspections made ...	81
Notices served ...	7
Prosecutions ...	Nil.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are none in the Borough.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the following tabular statement is included :—

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ...	203
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority ...	Nil.
(ii) By other bodies or persons ...	184

INSPECTION.

(1) *Unfit Dwelling Houses.*

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	470
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	125
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respect reasonably fit for human habitation ...	25

(2) *Remedy of Defects without service of formal notice.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ...	309
---	-----

(3) *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) by owners	Nil.
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close.	Nil.

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	205
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) By owners	186
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.

SHOPS ACTS.

Visits to Shops during 1926	851
Number of Shops on Register 31st Desember, 1926 ...	698
Verbal intimations respecting infringement	48

LICENCES.

Licences were granted for the following :—

Motor Omnibuses	125
Char-a-bancs	23
Taxis	38
Saloons	97
Drivers	414
Petroleum	25
Calcium Carbide... ..	4
Game	2
Slaughter Houses	10

The following fees were received respecting the above :—

					£	s	d
Motor Omnibuses	...	...	...	...	31	5	0
Char-a-bancs	...	...	...	...	5	15	0
Taxis	...	...	...	...	3	16	0
Saloons	...	...	...	...	24	5	0
Drivers	...	...	...	...	20	14	0
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	4	13	9
Calcium Carbide	...	...	...	...		15	0
Game	...	...	...	...		10	0
					<hr/>		
					£91	13	9
					<hr/>		

RAINFALL.

The following figures were obtained from the Borough Surveyor.

As measured at Gillingham Park the rainfall amounted to 27·47 inches, distributed as shown :—

January	...	...	2·30 inches	July	...	...	1·99 inches
February	...	...	2·34 "	August	...	...	1·28 "
March	...	...	0·27 "	September	...	...	0·86 "
April	...	...	5·73 "	October	...	...	2·80 "
May	...	...	1·40 "	November	...	...	4·73 "
June	...	...	2·77 "	December	...	...	1·00 "
Total Rainfall, 1925				...	...	25·10 inches	
Total Rainfall, 1924				30·52 "	
Total Rainfall, 1923				25·1 "	
Total Rainfall, 1922				23·48 "	





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